CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1859.

More of 'Em.

The Chicago *Times* is alleging that the letters of "Junius" have appeared in this paper as editorials. This is another infantile disorder to which our neighbors are strangely subject. It rages fearfully among certain classes of juveniles, particularly those of Irish descent. It is familiarly called "lying," but is known to the faculty as *mendacium commensum*. Without pretending to be learned in the curative art, we should prescribe squills.

The Great Fraud.

We print on another page the report of the Senate investigating Committee on the Canal check fraud. It presents simply a *resume* of the facts which have already appeared in our columns, and closes with a resolution giving authority to sit after the adjournment of the Legislature and continue the examination. The amount of principal and interest of which the State has been defrauded, is placed at $722,182.06. The Committee do not express an opinion as to the guilt of any particular person or persons, but they exonerate Gov. Bissell from all blame in the premises. The Senate adopted the report and resolution, authorizing the Committee to proceed with the examination of witnesses, and to sit on their own adjournments. One thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed, and the testimony itself is to be published verbatim.

Condition of the City Finances.

It has passed into a maxim that figures will not lie. But a wrong use of them will tell the biggest kinds of falsehoods. The *Times*, hoping to make a little temporary political capital for its party, has assailed the Comptroller's fiscal statement, and attempts to create the impression that the finances of the city have been wastefully and corruptly administered during the present administration. This we propose to show is *utterly* untrue. The city has never had an administration that has more honestly and faithfully appropriated its revenues. During the year, the city has not lost, by defalcation or peculation, a single dollar. If the demands upon this administration have exceeded its revenues and obliged it to resort to temporary loans, the reason is, that it has had to shoulder debts contracted by previous administrations. Its own legitimate expenses have been fully covered and paid by its own revenues. This fact we shall demonstrate and place beyond cavil. The present article will be brief: we shall reserve details and particulars for subsequent examination and statement. The present administration committed one grave error, and it is that which has given the *Times* its main basis for misrepresentation: it attempted the difficult feat of paying more than a dollar of debt with a dollar of income. It levied only taxes enough to meet its own necessary expenses, and undertook to pay the deficits of former administrations.

To go back to the source or fountain head of the whole trouble: When Dyer's administration went out of power in March 1857, it had consumed the proceeds of fourteen mills' taxation, and all the other revenues it could lay its hands upon. It also ate up one hundred thousand dollars of borrowed money, and added the same to the permanent debt of the city, on which Wentworth and Haines have since been paying the interes; and over and above these, it bequeathed to its successors a legacy of $194,092, *of debts*, which the Republicans have since been struggling to pay. In other words, the *expenses* of Dyer's administration, in a single year, exceeded its income by $294,092!

Wentworth came into power in March, 1857. He caused a tax of seventeen mills to be levied—fifteen outside of the lamp districts, and largely increased the revenues from fines and licenses. He managed to carry on the Government without adding to the funded debt, and reduced, to some extent, the floating debt. He paid off $119,063 of Dyer's debts, leaving $75,089 for Haines to pay. But, in order to do so, there was turned over to Haines to pay various items, such as $34,000 for improving the Court House and square; $21,152, bonds of Geo. F. Lee, belonging to the funded debt, which had fallen due; $21,602 for improving Dearborn Park, contracted for under Wentworth; $20,830 bo--r longing to the sewerage fund, collected in 1857; and $4,916 for the steam engine "Long John," besides some smaller items, making in all $110,316. So that in truth when Haines came into office he found a floating debt upon his hands amounting to $185,305, for which he was called upon to provide the means of payment. He has carried through his administration without adding a dollar to the permanent debt, but has reduced the floating debt to $131,30-, which is less by $53,945 than he found it a year ago.

Wentworth levied a general tax of 17 mills inside and 15 mills outside of the lamp district, which yielded him $567,000. Haines levied 13 mills inside, and 11 mills outside of the lamp district, which yielded him $430,000. Consequently the taxes this year are $137,000 lighter than last year. Let this important fact be borne in mind, that the taxes are ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS less than last year. Had Mayor Haines assessed the same amount of taxes as last year, he would have paid off the last dollar of the floating debt that descended from the Dyer administration. This much must be said: he has made no new contracts for his successor to meet. He has paid as he went. All the outstanding floating debt was created by the last Democratic administration, and not a dime of it by either Wentworth's or Haines'. During the past year there has been expended for permanent and necessary improvements, the following sums of money:

School houses, steam apparatus and furniture	$21,771
New bridges	20,139
Roads and land engines, buildings for same, and horses for same	20,491
Court House and Public Square	20,000

In these items we find about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars which can not be properly charged to the ordinary expenses of the City Government; though the expenditures were essentially necessary to the public good.

We have shown in general terms and hereafter will furnish the details:

FIRST. That not a dollar has been added to the funded debt of the city exclusive of sewerage, but on the contrary, that it has been reduced this year $30,000.

SECOND. That the taxes have been actually reduced by the large sum of $137,000, or four mills on the general assessment.

THIRD. That the floating debt is $54,000 less than Tom Dyer left it, who added $100,000 to the permanent debt.

FOURTH. The city has not lost a dollar by defalcation or peculation during the year.

FIFTH. That this administration has made no new debts, but paid as it went.

SIXTH. That next year the large tax levy devoted to permanent improvements, now completed and paid for, can be employed to pay off the balance of the debts created by the Democratic tax-eaters—provided always, that said tax-eaters are not allowed to get back into the Treasury, for another year at least.

The Missouri and Mississippi Railroad—The First Train through from Hannibal.

(From the St. Joseph Journal, Feb. 12th.)

Agreeable to expectation and announcement, both ends of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad were made to meet on Saturday evening last, the 12th inst., and the first through train from the Mississippi, Father of Waters, reached here on Sunday evening, thus uniting by iron bands the two great rivers, and drawing the Great West into the middle of civilization. St. Joseph is no longer in the West—that mystic region is now somewhere in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountains. The first through train brought legions of gold seekers from the North and East, who came as the pioneers and advance guard of thousands yet to follow.

This is a great event and language is perfectly inadequate to speak of the rich future which is in store for the faithful.

Twenty Lake Vessels for the Ocean Trade.

Messrs. J. L. Hurd & Co., Detroit, are, we advertise for the charter of twenty first-class vessels for the British West Indies, Hamburg, and English ports. Offers for the above ports direct, received up till the 25th of February. Vessels to be ready to load by April 12th, so as to get out of the St. Lawrence as soon as the ice will permit.

The Detroit *Tribune* in noticing the move to open a direct trade between Detroit and the West Indies, states that the vessels will take out staves, choice timber, flour, etc., and return with sugar, molasses, fruits, and every description of goods peculiar to that region, articles of everyday consumption with the people of Michigan. The *Tribune* says:

We understand a number of the wealthiest and most influential merchants of Europe, as well as some of the heaviest New York dealers, have taken hold of this enterprise, and that its triumphant success is a fixed fact. They firmly believe that the twenty vessels now advertised for, will be but the vanguard of an immense trade both to the European and West India ports, of which Detroit, from its central position and rich resources of the vast region of which it is the natural mart, will be the head quarters on the Lakes.

Great Discovery of Silver Mines in Arizona—Filibuster Movements.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 8, 1859.

It may not be uninteresting to your numerous patrons and readers to know what is going on in this part of the world. There is great excitement here among all classes, owing in part to the great and enormous amount of silver which has been discovered at the mines of the Veiled Meadows in Sonora and Arizona, near Hermosillo and Tepiopa. It lies in blocks and pannels, weighing in many instances tons, yielding from seventy to ninety per cent. of zinc and lead with copper. There are companies organizing in every county in Western Texas, and the fever is spreading preparatory to emigration from here to El Paso and Dessea Anna as soon as the grass shall spring up of sufficient height to sustain animals, which will be in four days or two weeks. There have been large claims or pre-emptions made by the Southern Aid Association Company of New Orleans, which covers much of this mineral region.

General Hemmingen, Col. John Markham, Maj. Walters, Capt. C. White, and Lieut. Edgar Harris, of the Nicaraguan army, have arrived here to lead a large party of emigrants who are rendezvousing at this point, together with a party headed by Colonel Kinney, from Corpus Christi.

Gen. Wm. Walker, Lieut. Maury, Capt. Fossane, and Col. Frederick Hatch, of the Nicaraguan army are at Galveston, en route via Vera Cruz, and will precede the whole party for Fort Yuma and Hermosillo, in Sonora, where Gen. Walker first figured in a revolutionary movement in Sonora.

I must hasten to attend a meeting of the emigrants of the Houston Southern Air Association. I will give you further particulars in my next communication. You will please publish this.

Your friend,
BOONE G. BRADY, S. A. A. S.

A California Tragedy.

The following item of news was brought by the last Overland Mail from California:

Mrs. Gilman, who had been divorced from her husband, was found by him at a ball at the Lansome Hotel. He approached and seized her by the wrist, when she screamed. Whitmore, the proprietor of the hotel, hearing from his wife looks that he intended to kill her, interfered, together with Capt. Russell and others. Gilman fired three shots, wounding Russell mortally and Whitmore dangerously.

Winter Staging in Minnesota.

Burbank's Mail Stage came in yesterday morning at 9 o'clock,—twenty-four hours from St. Crosse. The stages travel mainly upon the river, the ice road being very excellent. Burns the Mail Line—Burbank makes better average time than the Steamboats did last summer.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

ESCAPE OF ONE OF THE DOYS.—A report came to us last evening, through a reliable source, that Dr. Doy and son succeeded in making their escape from the Platte county jail on Thursday evening. The alarm was soon given, however, and one of the prisoners was captured. The other (which, we are unable to state,) succeeded in making good his escape, although a party was immediately organized to scour the woods and surrounding country.—*Leavenworth's Times*, 15th.

☞ The Rock Island *Argus* says that Mr. D. L. Barnes, Collector for Bowling Township, last Tuesday lost between Rock Island and Camden one *hundred dollars*, or thereabouts, which he was bringing to town to pay over to the County Treasurer. Four hundred dollars was in gold—the balance in bank notes. He had it in his breast pocket, from which it escaped without his knowing it. He came in on horseback.

☞ Miss Alice J. Chase, sister of Governor Chase, of Ohio, died at Columbus, on the 17th, inst., after a few hours illness. She was 23 years of age.

THE CITY.

Republican Ward Meetings and City Convention.

The Republican voters of the city of Chicago are requested to meet in their respective Wards, at the places hereinafter designated, on WEDNESDAY the 23d day of February, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the selection of Delegates to a Convention to be held for the nomination of candidates to be voted for by the city at large, at the ensuing charter election, and for the selection of candidates for Street Commissioner, to be chosen by Delegates from their respective Divisions; and for candidates for Aldermen and Constables in the several Wards. The meetings will be called to order by the Ward Committees at 7½ o'clock precisely.

The Delegates to the Convention are apportioned as follows:

	De'egates.		Delegates.
First Ward	7	Sixth Ward	7
Second Ward	5	Seventh "	7
Third "	7	Eighth "	7
Fourth "	7	Ninth "	7
Fifth "	7	Tenth "	7

The places of holding the meetings in the different Wards will be as follows:

First Ward—Orient House, 285 State street, corner of Van Buren.

Second Ward—Reed's House No. 7, State street, between Van Buren and Harrison.

Third Ward—Sheriff's Office.

Fourth Ward—Armory.

Fifth Ward—Hersey's Hall, West Randolph street.

Sixth Ward—West Market Hall.

Seventh Ward—No 139 North Wells street, north of Oswego.

Eighth Ward—North Market Hall.

Ninth Ward—Police House No. 6.

Tenth Ward—Sweetzer's Hotel, corner of Canal and Mitchell streets.

The Delegates elected at the Ward Meetings, will meet in Convention at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HALL on THURSDAY, the 24th day of February, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making nominations.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD, President.
HENRY HOWLAND, Secretary.

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO,
Feb. 19th, 1859.

WHEREAS, arrangements have been made to celebrate the anniversary of the Birthday of Washington, upon the 22d inst, and an almost universal desire is expressed to have the same observed in our city as a *National Holiday*, I therefore, solicit and recommend the suspension, so far as is practicable on the part of the citizens of Chicago, of their daily avocations. I also recommend that the public schools and public offices be closed on that day, that all citizens desirous of so doing, may unite in a fitting tribute to the memory of the *father of his country*.

JOHN C. HAINES, Mayor.

Republican Club.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Club will meet at their rooms in the Mechanic's Institute building, on this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Committee.

HENRY HOWLAND, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD MEETING.—The Republicans of the Fourth Ward are earnestly requested to meet Monday evening, the 21st of February, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Illinois House, South Wells street, near Van Buren.

As this will be the only gathering before the primary meeting, it is important that all should turn out so as to get at the true sense of the voters. By order of the Ward Committee.

WARD MEETING.—A Republican meeting of the German Republican Club of the Tenth Ward, will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Club Room, corner of 15th and Morgan streets. The above Club invites its members and the Republican citizens generally, to attend a meeting to nominate delegates for the primary meeting.

C. SCHMIDT, Sec'y.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club will be held on Monday, the 21st of February, at 7½ P. M., at Math. Schuh's Saloon on Wolcott street, between White and Whiting sts, 2d block north of Chicago avenue.

THE COMMITTEE.

☞ Messrs. Norris & Hyde, Dearborn street, have the illustrated papers for the week, also Godey for March, late New York and Boston dailies, &c.

☞ The English papers of January 29th have been received yesterday by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. They have No. 13 of "Our Mutual Friend," and the Rush Sea for March, in store for the faithful.

THE LOSS OF MARSH—COMBINED PATHOLOGICALLY AND OPHELWISE.—The idea of March are at hand, their premonitory symptoms greet us everywhere. The mud in the streets, and touches of "etherial mildness" in the weather, shop windows and the fashion plates of the magazines "for next month," all advise us that winter is wearing this, and that from the possession of a bald crown it will soon come to have no crown at all. February is a short month and this isn't leap year. March is close upon us. Forward March.

But there are pathological symptoms abroad in the land that second fully and clearly the hints of the sky, and fore-shadowing of the calendar. Infallible is the diagnosis of the prevalent disease of the season which more truly than in Bostwick, bestows colds, and the flowing of muddle sap tells that March is upon us. It is a disease, Heaven be praised, that in the tardy triumph of Lucy Stone's doctrines, affects only human animals of the masculine gender, as yet but one head of the household, the master of the family, the male biped, *genus homo*. This malady, the mania of office-seeking is at such seasons prevalent, in most communities, the Spring fever that precedes the Spring Election.

About now is exhibited a decided tendency to vigorous sprouting in those seeds of patriotism that every man is supposed to carry in his bosom, which all expect to see stirred up and seemed on Fourths of July and 22nd of Februarys, "Cornwallis Days," or whatever other anniversary may bring to bear the proper and genial influences.

And this annual Spring sprouting of patriotism is not a bad thing by any means, reader, for have you ever considered what would happen if it required as much coercion to fill the upper stories of our Court House, for instance, as the lower, that basement of Sailor Andrews, where John Jubb and William Binks certainly look back on little voluntary electioneering on their part to secure their present *cellular* condition. Suppose, let us say, that the citizen condemned by the votes of his fellow citizens to one year's hard labor as Mayor of the city was, like Jubb and Binks, *et. al.*, always on the look-out for a chance to run away, or that a force of policemen were required to bring the twenty Aldermen up to the work of attending at the Council Chamber, or that the Comptroller's office needed a coroner's jury and each of the four machines compared among themselves and we trust it may lead to none. The exhibition was a fine one and admirably well showed off the capacity and power of these splendid and powerful machines. The *Long John* took water from the hydrant at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, and threw her loch and a half stream through six hundred feet of hose.

The *Atlantic* was posted on Clark, corner of Washington, the *Enterprise* at the corner of Washington and Lasalle, and the *Island Queen* at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle, and these three latter through about three hundred feet of hose each were joining with the *Long John* in four magnificent streams, kept up for hours, at a rate that would have flooted off the Court House itself in time had that structure a flat bottom.

Each machine had its favorites on the ground and its machines did well, and was high encomiums and fresh laurels for the principle they represent. As for more special ensials of execution we care to present no figures. We shall strongly depreciate anything that shall lead or look to any matches or test trials between these machines. Such as they are the city has them, and is proud of them, and they are cosily, too, cosily for plarthings. Let the only rivalry in their management be in actual service at fires, and in other work well enough.

Let us have no parade and display exercises which will call for a week's tinkering to repair damages. Keep the steam fire engines for fires. They can neither fight nor vote; they belong to the city. They need no conciliating by parade days and matches of skill and capacity. We trust they may never be thus used.

THE COMING 22ND AND CADETS' BALL.—The approaching glorious anniversary of the birth day of Washington, promises to call forth a more spirited and patriotic celebration here on Tuesday next, than our citizens have ever before witnessed.

Prominent among the general preparations for the observance of the day, we notice the programme of the National Guard Cadets, published in another column, for their dress parade, and full dress military and civic ball in the evening, at their hall, corner of Market and Randolph streets. This young company has always honorably sustained itself by its own exertions and resources since it was organized in 1856, and has attained a military discipline and esprit which would do credit to the regular service.

In the morning of the day, this corps will turn out their full force in parade, and in the evening will give the ball as mentioned. They have made their arrangements on a grand and liberal scale, and design making it one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season. All the three upper stories of Lind's spacious building will be thrown open to the Company's guests. On the third floor will be the supper-room, and the ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms; the fourth floor, which covers nearly half the area of the building, will be appropriated to quadrille dances, and the fifth floor—or armory room to fancy dances. All the rooms will be tastefully decorated with many fine paintings and portraits belonging to the Cadets; also with various flags, drapery, and the national colors, studds countless lights will lend a magic illumination to the scene.

There will be ample accommodation for several hundred sets on the floor, and the whole exterior of the building will be covered with lights, and a large best portrait of Washington will be displayed from the East front.

We particularly commend this magnificent ball to the ladies and gentlemen of our city as promising to be one of the most delightful events of the day.

CHICAGO DETECTIVES AT THE CAPITAL.—On Wednesday night at Springfield a bold and daring robbery was committed there, at a private boarding house. The room in which Senator O'Kean, F. D. Preston, Esq., and other gentlemen were sleeping was entered, and three valuable watches and about six hundred dollars in money taken. The loss was soon discovered, and Marshal Jacob Rehm, and Whitney Frank, a detective of this city, who happened to be there, being applied to, ferreted out the thief, and recovered the watches and the money in a few hours. These two officers were very highly complimented for their skill and dexterity in this affair. The guilty party was a young man named Thomas Jewett, who boarded at the same house. He is very respectably connected, and occupies a prominent responsible po ition. Whether this had anything to do with his escape from the Springfield officers has not been fully settled; but at all events he got away in the public streets at mid-day, and ere this may be fay on his way to Pipe's Peak.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The grand Italian Opera Troupe of Maurice Strakosch open a brilliant operatic season in Chicago, this evening at the Madison Street Theatre, known as McVicker's, whose best capacities will be tested doubtless, as rarely if ever before, by the fashion and intelligence of our city. Many who never followed the drama thither will there be won by the attractions of the high feast presented and promised. The opera for the opening night will be *Lucia di Lammermoor*, the debut in Chicago of Madame Oore de Wilhorst as *Lucia*.

Seats may still be secured throughout the day at the Tremont House. The other members of the Troupe, to appear this evening make up a force which will render the noble work chosen in a style entirely worthy. There will be a rush of the "beauty and the chivalry" at our (for the nonce) Madison Street Italian Opera House, on this the opening night.

RANDOLPH—SON OF ROANOKE.—"Randolph of Macomb," he of the house that bears his name at the county seat of McDonough county in this State, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., has a claim, and more than that—a chance for title widely known and popular among the lovers of good living and good feeding. The *Randolph House* is as complete and perfect in its outfit as any of our first class city hotels, and just the place for the stranger to find a welcome and a home.

MRS. HELEN MARKHAM WHEELER'S LECTURE THIS AFTERNOON.—At half past two P. M. today, Mrs. Helen Markham Wheeler will lecture to the ladies of the South Division, at the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wabash Avenue, on Anatomy and Physiology, the subject this afternoon being the Osseous Structure, the formation and growth of the bones, their articulation, &c. The ladies of the South Division will find these lectures instructive, entertaining and profitable.

THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—*Messrs. Editors:* I would add a few words to those already ably written in behalf the "Home of the Friendless." May we not hope that all charitable hearts will respond, by contributing something towards the support of this truly humane institution. The tea party this evening at the Metropolitan Hall gives an opportunity to all, and we look for an overflowing house and munificent donations. The good that has been, and is still being accomplished by the means of the "Home" is incalculable, and now that it is planted upon a firm basis by the Charter lately granted it, we feel no hesitation in asking the sympathy and aid of all.

Let the Reception Committee, whose business it will be this afternoon and evening to receive donations, be fully occupied, and the hearts of all friends of the cause be gladdened by the noble contributions received.

We feel no hesitancy in calling upon *all* for help. This is not a sectional or denominational affair; it is one in which those hearts can join who love the cause, and feel for the wants of one common humanity. It is not enough to receive the good wishes, as we have reason to think we do, of the public, but we desire their substantial aid, and the blessing which God gives to those who feed the the hungry and clothe the naked, will be theirs. We wait with hope for the result.

That the Great Giver of all things may open many hearts to respond to our call, is our most earnest prayer.

Chicago, February 21.

CHICAGO MANUFACTURES BOOTS! BOOTS!!—For the last few weeks it has behooved all prudent people to have a care for their "understandings," for in so doing large expenses for cough drops might be avoided. To those who may have been careless in this regard, we would prescribe a visit to our friends Pearson & Dane, No. 144 Lake street. The fourth story of their establishment is devoted to manufacturing, and the other three stories to the wholesale and retail trade. They have some twelve hundred yassties of work, each so arranged and labeled that the customer can be supplied at a moment's notice. Our own "understandings" can testify to the substantial character of their work. They are fully prepared for the wholesale and retail trade, with a large and well selected assortment.

SONS OF MALTA.—The Grand Commandery for the Northwestern States will assemble in Supreme Conclave at the Tremont House, on Monday the 21th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, that day being the fourth day after the Lunar Eclipse, and five thousand eight hundred and fifty nine years since the first veil was drawn which enshrined the Arcana. All members are requested to attend as business of importance will be transacted.

For order. J. H. WILLIAMS,
Supreme Grand Commander.

Names of Officers of the Grand Commandery of the Sons of Malta for the Northwestern States:

Supreme Grand Commander, Isaiah H. Williams Supreme Vice Grand Commander, Daniel W. Rose; Lord High Chancellor, Philip A. Hoyne; Supreme Grand Secretary, William W. Peck; Supreme Grand Recorder, Saml. B. P. Higgins; Supreme Grand Treasurer, Cyrus P. Bradley; Supreme Grand Conductor, Howard Jones; Supreme Grand Sergeant, James W. Munson; Supreme Grand Surgeon, J. A. Hahn; Supreme Grand Musician, J. M. Mosart; Grand Almoner, George W. Gage; Grand Master of the Horse, Chas. W. Barker; Grand Admiral, Joshua L. Marsh; Grand Tyler, Henry G. Williams; Grand Lecturer, James J. Clarkson; Judge Advocate, David Stewart.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Board of Trade on Friday:

WHEREAS, It has pleased a wise Creator to take to himself James A. Kinney and Luke J. Williams, Esqrs., members of this Board of Trade; therefore,

Resolved, That in all their relations with this Board they have invariably exemplified all the qualities that characterized upright merchants and honorable men.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with their families in this great affliction.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the daily papers of this city, and made a matter of record by the Board.

Resolved, That copies of three resolutions be furnished to the families of the deceased.

THE MASONIC FAIR OF THE 22D.—In order that the public may more fully understand the object of the Masons at McVicker's Theatre, on the 22d, I will state that all the proceeds, after paying the expenses, will be paid over to E. T. Tinkham, Esq., Treasurer of Committee of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Fund.

A statement will be made through the daily papers of the amount received.

JNO. B. DRAKE, Ch. Mainee Com.

CITY TRACT MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Board of Managers (composed of the pastors and one delegate from each church) of this society, will be held in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is the time for projecting the Missionary operations of the society for the ensuing year. A general attendance is requested.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—Members of the Chicago Typographical Union, both honorary and active, are notified to meet at their hall, in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, on the morning of the 22d February, at 9 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of joining the procession on that day. A punctual attendance is expected. By order,

M. C. MERRIAM, President.

WASHINGTON'S ANNIVERSARY.—The oration and concert will come off at Metropolitan Hall on the 22d, at 2½ P. M. Doors open at 2½ P. M. Tickets can be had during Monday at the principal hotels, and at Wells' store, and on Tuesday at Wells' store only. Ticket office will be open on Tuesday, at half-past two, P. M.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The catalogue of officers and students of the Chicago Theological Seminary has been received. The Faculty consists of Rev. Joseph Haven, Rev. S. G. Bartlett and Rev. P. W. Fisk. The students in the senior and junior class number twenty-eight.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR HAVEN.—Professor Haven, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will lecture before the Young People's Association of the New England Congregational Church, on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, on the Character and Times of Oliver Cromwell, at the New England Church, corner of Wolcott and Indiana streets. The public are invited to attend.

ITS ALL WRONG.—So saw they who have occasion to test the skill and *virtues* of John Wright, at his capital establishment on Clark street, opposite the Court House. Such bivalves, and his praise into the mouths of all good feeders about town.

THE SUSPECTED POISONING CASE.—The Coroner's Jury yesterday, in the case of the colored man suddenly deceased, whose body was exhumed on account of suspicion of foul play, gave a verdict of death by inflammation of the bowels.

THUNDER!—February, yesterday evening, was evidently anticipating, or perhaps only getting in trim her fireworks for the approaching 22d, as the clouds that lay about the horizon just after dark were lightening in a decidedly summery way.

LIQUOR OUT FOR WEAR.—Counterfeit 20's on the Bank of Lawrenville, (old plate) payable in this city, are in circulation, and will deceive the best judges, unless they are on the sharp lookout for them. The engraving is coarser than the genuine; paper and general appearance good.

THE WARD IS ALL FOURS.—Messrs. Barrett & Barton, No. 111 South Water street, have embarked in the wholesale Tobacco trade, and present a choice and excellent stock, with excellent facilities to maintain their reputation in the same way.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—In accordance with the generally expressed desire that the coming anniversary of Washington's Birthday be observed as a holiday, this office will open on the 22d inst. at 9 A. M. and close for the remainder of the day at 10:30 A. M.

L. CROS, Postmaster.

☞ Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 81 Lake street, this morning at 10 o'clock, a large variety of Furniture and Carpets, etc., etc.

DIED,

On Saturday, Feb. 19th, Mr. ISAAC G., wife of S. B. Pierson, aged [illegible] months.

The funeral will come from the residence 30 Fulton street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PIKE'S PEAK.—See advertisement of scales for weighing gold in another column.

☞ Gold is discovered in large quantities at Pike's Peak, and many of our citizens are preparing to move there the coming spring, while many others are finding better mines in prospecting a rigid economy such as the times demand, by calling on Messrs. Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, the renowned dyers and scourers, and having their old garments by them renovated, and made to appear in every respect equal to new at a trifling cost.

ATTENTION!—CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD.—The members of this company are hereby notified to appear at the new armory on Monday evening, February 21, for company drill. It is earnestly desired that every active member be present. By order of J. M. Loomis, Lieutenant Commanding.

H. M. FLINT, Secretary.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Trunks, valises and traveling bags, manufactured expressly for a trip to the Gold Mines at W. & G. S. Wright's 61 and 219 South Clark street. jn19-1m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanfords' Liver Invigorator in another column.

☞ See advertisement of Bondoir, Sewing Machines. 81 Lake street. ja4-17-1006

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $20 Sewing Machine. L. COSWELL & Co., 138 Lake street.

New Advertisements.

☞ *C. H. SCHIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North-West.* jal 1694 1y

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 23 YEARS of age desires a situation as clerk in a grocery store; would prefer an opening; would be offered for a engagement as I go mustering the last 18 months; can give satisfactory reference. Address P. O. Box 1281, P. O. feb21-1m

I. O. O. F.—FORT DEARBORN LODGE, No. 214.—The members of this Lodge are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the Anniversary Address of Washington's Birthday. By order of

H. A. COLLINS, N. G.
WM. BRADWICK, Rec. Sec. feb21

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WILL Exchange a stock of Sewing Machines, (value about $1,500,) for good city property. Call at 138 Lake street, or address box 3156, Chicago P. O. feb21-6t

WANTED — $5,000 TO $10,000 ON Mortgage of Freehold Estate in the city of Peoria, Illinois. The property now let on a lease of five years at a rental of $2,000 per annum. Address C. M. BOYDEN, Peoria, Ill. feb21-1w

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF Chicago Encampment No. 10 are requested to meet in their Hall on Tuesday evening the 22d inst., at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

C. L. ROOT, S.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of Wauconda Lodge, No. 161, of A. F. and A. M. are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on Monday, the 21st inst., at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

By order of the W. M.
W. H. POMEROY, Sec'y.
All sojourning brothers from abroad are invited to join with us. feb21-3t

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY with a SMALL CAPITAL.

H. O. Wagner, who has supplied the city for many years with Hungary Crushed Seed, Granulated White and an excellent article of Yellow Sugar, is desirous to sell out his entire establishment and its good will, with the lease of the premises, which will be given up to the right party. Apply at the store, 61 Lake street, or at Pike's rest in Archy of May, and engage in growing corn and potatoes. Also, a good Horse and Buggy for sale. Inquire of H. O. WAGNER, feb21-3t

PIKE'S PEAK.—EVERY ONE GOING TO the gold mines should supply himself with a pair of GOLD-DUST POCKET SCALES.

We have a large number—a variety of sizes, and they are just received and ready for sale. Also, the latest and best book of instructions for the use of scales, which will be forwarded by mail or express. Price of scales, $1 50 each. Book of instructions, 25 cents. A dozen or a hundred discount will be made.

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention, and should be in every miner's outfit.

BAILEY & CO.,
feb21-1w*w 69 South Water st.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of Wm. Butters & Co., Auctioneers, at 81 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., and in Porter county, Indiana, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by the members of the old firm as formerly in a copartnership, and not in a date.

WM. HANCOCK,
WM. BUTTERS.
WM. W. STEWART,
JOHN STEWART.

February 17th, 1859.

The subscribers, successors to Cobb, Tucker & Stewart, have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Hancock & Stewart, and will continue the auctioneering business at the old stand, 81 Lake street, Chicago, and also at Valparaiso, Porter county, Indiana.

All the affairs of the late firm of Cobb, Tucker & Stewart will be settled by the undersigned, who solicit a continuance of the same, and to one and the same extent as heretofore.

WM. HANCOCK,
J. STEWART.
feb21-1m

CHECKS OF THE ILLINOIS MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company for sale by
feb21-6t*n HOFFMAN & ALPINE

STERLING EXCHANGE.—DRAFTS ON the Union Bank of London of the Pound and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain, for sale by (f 21 c87-6m) HOFFMANN & GOLDCKE.

PIKE'S PEAK STOVE.
PATENTED,
Manufactured only at 235 Randolph street.
fe21 c691 1m A. F. SECKER, Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

IMPORTANT CHANGE!

On and after
Monday, February 21, 1859,

Freight destined for and received from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, will be forwarded via Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, and local points on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad. Said freight will be received and delivered at the Company's

NEW DEPOT ON CHARLES STREET,
West Side, near Van Buren street Bridge.

Chicago, Feb. 18, 1859. J. W. MUSSON, Freight Agt.
feb21-6t

ANNUAL BALL
—OF THE—
Chicago Dragoons,
On the Twenty-Second of February.
The Chicago Dragoons will give their Annual Ball at
GOULD'S RIDING GALLERY,
On the night of the 22d of February, 1859.
Music—FULL LIGHT GUARD BAND. Tickets $1 00.
feb21 c670 3

BANKING HOUSE
OF L. E. ALEXANDER & CO.
Bank of Deposit, Foreign Domestic Exchange, and Collection and Loan Agents,
50 CLARK STREET.....CHICAGO.
dec23-1y1041

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 23, 1859.

Mr. Hacker and the Africans.

Mr. Representative Hacker has a monomania, the essence whereof appears to be that the colored population of Illinois, (numbering, perhaps, 9,000 men, women and children,) are likely to encroach on his rights under the Constitution, and his standing in it society. One would suppose that the law of 1853, providing for the sale at auction of any negro or mulatto coming into this State with the intention to reside, would be sufficient to protect Hacker & Co., and establish a distinction in their favor to be known and read of all men. That they do make proper exertions under the statute to promote the great personal reformation sought to be established, is shown by the frequent notices in the newspapers of Mr. Hacker's district, advertising the "taking up" and the lodgment in jail of black estrays. Indeed, so jealous are these people of their guaranatees under the stars and stripes—so firmly do they believe that eternal vigilance is the price of African Democracy—that it is hazardous for a man of moderately dark complexion to venture in a crowd of ultra Hackerites, lest they clap him into a log calaboose and sell him for jail-fees to the man who can work the "costs" out of him in the shortest time. They (we refer to the politicians of "Egypt," of whom Hacker and Logan are eminent types) belong to the "poor white trash" of the slave States. Never owning a cent's worth of wool, nor having the remotest contingent interest in slavery, they scramble ravenously to pick up its dirty jobs, and think never so highly of themselves as when they have done something in its service without pay, which no money could hire a slave-holder to do. Though taught from infancy that "de meanest nigger in de world is de white nigger," they do little else than vindicate their claims to that very distinction. When there are no blacks to be dogged they are always smelling uneasily for trails, and it is a hard case indeed if they do not find some disreputable job which would be scorned and spit upon by any human being except a Georgian sand-hiller.

But we are digressing. On Thursday last Mr. Hacker, of Union County, introduced a resolution in the Legislature, which was solidly voted for by the Democracy, calling for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether the laws prohibiting the residence of free negroes in Illinois did not require further tinkering and additional severity. Taken in connection with the fact that the session was too near its close to allow any new enactment on the subject, we may suppose that the movement was designed only to cast the odor of "negro equality" on every man who should vote against it. But putting it in this mild light—presuming that the representative of extreme Egypt did not set out to wallow more supinely than the whole generation of the "trash" referred to—what shocking straits must his party be reduced to! They have already put upon the statute books a black code, disgraceful and detestable in the last degree, and only saved from being a *slave* code by the arm of our Constitution, and the restraining power of a public intelligence and virtue with which Hacker & Co. are not on speaking terms. But the late election showed them, with all their "negro equality" capital, to be in a minority of some thousands. Their stock in trade is exhausted. They cannot go into the next campaign without an African basis of some sort. Last fall they defeated two or three Republican candidates for the Legislature by charging that the Republicans in a previous Legislature had voted against taxing the property of negroes for school purposes, without at the same time providing for the education of colored children. The blackguards of the the southern counties rung the changes on this horror through the whole campaign, notwithstanding Toombs of Georgia and Brown of Mississippi, in the United States Senate, had declared and defended the same principle when discussing the school law of the District of Columbia. But then, Toombs and Brown were genuine nigger drivers, whereas Hacker & Co. were only "trash"—all the difference in the world. Yet with all their clamor and mendacity they were left in the lurch by a surprising popular vote, and they are at their wits' end for more "negro equality." Well, go ahead with your *sheet-racing*, Mr. Hacker. You and Cuffee are having a gallant set-to.

About Going to the Gold Regions.

A correspondent at Minock writes us that himself and a number of his neighbors have made partial arrangements to go to the newly discovered Western gold-fields, but that having recently seen reports pronouncing the whole thing a hoax, set on foot and maintained by speculators, they have become dubious as to whether they had better go or remain where they are. Under this state of facts he very call upon us for advice, and, believing that we would not knowingly deceive any one, are ready to be governed by our views in the premises. To which request we make answer as follows:

We know nothing more of the Kansas gold-fields than other persons do who are conversant with the newspapers of the day. The large number of letters of a favorable character written by parties on the ground, which have found their way before the public, may possibly all be false; while the few that are unfavorable—such, for example, as the letter of Mr. H. L. Bolton, which we copy this morning from the St. Louis *Democrat*—may contain the only true account of the country and the prospects of gold-mining. Which of these two classes of writers should be believed, we will not pretend to decide. We publish whatever comes from the mines, whether it be favorable or unfavorable in its character, leaving our readers to judge for themselves the degree of credibility that should be attached to the conflicting statements. That is all we can do—all that it is our duty as journalists to do. If our correspondent and his friends at Minock go to the mines, they must go upon their own responsibility. We shall endeavor to supply them and others with all the information we can gain relative to the gold regions, which is much more to the point than our mere *opinion*, and with this they must be content.

There is one point, however, on which we believe we are competent to give an opinion, and we therefore give it. If you go to the mines you will promote your interests and add greatly to your personal happiness by subscribing for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE before you start. Upon the opening of spring there will be a regular line of stages from the Missouri River to Cherry Creek; and when you once get there yourselves you will regard a paper from home, or from near home, as of more value than many nuggets. Whatever else you omit, do not fail, therefore, to subscribe for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE before taking up the line of march.

Extension of the Express Business.

The Missouri Democrat says an Association has been formed for extending our system of express es to Mexico via Vera Cruz. It will be extended throughout Mexico, connecting at New Orleans with the expresses already established for all parts of the United States, Cuba and Europe. The *Democrat* says the Association is composed of some of the best business men of the country, of large experience, and possessed of ample capital to carry out the enterprise in which they have embarked. They will be ready for business in April next.

☞ The N. Y. *Tribune* of Thursday says, that the amount of forged bills of the Barbadoes Bank negotiated here, is now stated to be £34,00, but we think this is an error. One party reported to have bought £11,000, denies the soft impeachment. The swindler concocted his scheme with great shrewdness—first gaining the confidence of bill buyers by letters of introduction, now supposed to be also forgeries, and by selling a few genuine bills.

☞ The Democracy of Michigan have nominated Alpheus Felch for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

—Among the personal topics of Washington society just now are three fashionable weddings, all to take place within a month, viz.: Mr. Rantie, M. C. from Louisiana, to Miss Cameron, of Washington, daughter of the banker; society widely connected; Mr. Biggs, of Washington, to Miss Bright, daughter of the Senator from Indiana; Mr. Baylor, of Alabama, to Miss Grin, daughter of the Senator from California.

The Reciprocity Treaty---Consular Fees.

The Board of Trade of Oswego has presented a petition to Congress, calling attention to the commercial relations existing between the United States and the British North American Provinces. They submit the following well known facts, as the result of the Reciprocity Treaty:

1st. That it has placed a valuable and restricted trade upon a large and liberal basis.

2d. That it has given an impetus to business by conferring mutual advantages.

4th. That it has developed the resources of both countries, and afforded to each that great desideratum, a home market.

The Board complains, however, that great injury is done to the citizens and trade of this country by the manner in which the provisions of the Treaty are carried out by the United States Consul-General of the British North American Provinces; that under the admistration of that functionary this trade, instead of being international and reciprocal, is placed on a strictly foreign basis, and differing in name only from that between this Government and France or Spain, or any other foreign government; that said Consul-General has appointed a large number of deputies, known as Consular Agents, or Vice-Consuls, who claim the right of exacting fees for certificates upon all shipments from Canada to the lake ports; that the fees for these certificates, and the delays and inconveniences of proving them, act as a direct charge upon the trade, and to the detriment of the citizens of this country, and are, moreover, an embarrassing restriction and contrary to the spirit and intent of the Treaty.

The Portland Board of Trade has also memorialized Congress on the same subject. They setforth that a trade so vastly beneficial to the United States should be free from all unnecessary restrictions; that there has been a falling off in it since the movement of the Treasury Department to place it entirely on the basis of foreign trade; and that the recent appointment of Consular Agents, *and the enforcement of fees on all parcels or shipments of merchandize*, is a measure alike onerous and annoying, producing no income to the National Treasury, increasing only the private fortunes of Government officials, *and exciting ill will along our entire frontier.*

In treating of this subject the New York *Courier and Enquirer* of a recent date, says:

"These considerations are certainly entitled to weight in Congress. The Treasury views hitherto enforced and the results of individual exposures of the present head of the Treasury, not those that prevailed from 1853 to 1856. Without attempting to draw an invidious line between the Treasury orders of 1858 and those of 1855-'6, as dictated by the respective heads of the Treasury, the decline in the revenue from the Canadian trade may be traced to the action of our own Government, however strict that may be as regards the Treaty.

There is a clear loss of millions of dollars annually to our people by the recent Treasury orders. It is, we think, unfortunate for our commercial interests that such a subject is under the consular department of the State, which looks it merely with a legal eye, without that liberal construction which Commercial Treaties should be held to. This is a matter that interests not merely the Northern States bordering on Canada, but has some importance to every State in the Union. Our exports by British North American ports embrace every article now interested in the export trade of the United States, and we are convinced that a speedy return to the liberal construction of 1853-'56 would produce beneficial results to the country at large.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Marshal Pine and his Accusers—A Scramble for "My Place"—Judge Kellogg's late Speech on the government of the Territories and the Homestead Bill.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1859.

Marshal Pine is charged with being a defaulter in his emolument account for from $5,000 to $10,000. The charges are brought by Mr. Martin, late Deputy Marshal of Mr. Pine. Mr. Martin resigned about two weeks ago, and came forthwith to Washington, with charges and proofs. Mr. M. was clerk to Mr. Davidson, and when Mr. Pine succeeded, he was urged not to retain Martin, as he was a dangerous man to have in such a situation unless he was upon terms of friendship and confidence with his principal. But Mr. Pine retained him. About the 20th December Mr. Pine made a requisition upon the Attorney General's office for $3,000. It was not responded to. He wrote inquiring the reason. The answer was that his emolument account had not been forwarded. This was thought to be curious and suspicious, for some time before, he had directed Mr. Martin to make out and forward the emolument account to Washington. It appears that he made it out but omitted the sending of it, preferring to postpone it and bring it himself. It appears, moreover, Mr. Pine appointed his own brother to make a thorough overhauling of the Marshal's account-books. Mr. Martin charged that the income of the office is $20,00 a year, while the salary is $6,000, and that within the first four months after his induction Mr. P. appropriated $7,500 to his own personal use. Beside the matter of defalcation, Mr. Martin charges in various make weights of corruption, as that Pine is not a real Marshal, after all his anti-Douglasism, but pays out in Missouri and Wisconsin shinplasters, and not one—that he has kept no account in a book and not in the local sub-treasury. But these are trifles.

Lieb said Carpenter are against Pine. Mr. Fitch, the District Attorney, now here, is for him. Davidson is again after Pine's place, as it is said. Woodward, Marshal of Illinois, dislikes him is anxiously canvassed by the Illinois politicians. The prevalent opinion is that he will not. If he does not, of course Mr. Martin will rush into the newspapers. He is strong in correspondence with Mr. Ike Cook, first pasha to the grand vizier of the Illinois Democracy.

A dozen other cases among the Republican votes of your State for the admirable speech of Judge Kellogg upon the true principles of popular sovereignty in the territories. The doctrine on that point to which the Republican party will adhere were succinctly stated in the terms of resolutions presented by Judge Kellogg to the House in the course of January, and which were received with so much interest and favor by the country. This speech, of which a large pamphlet edition has been issued, is admirable commentary upon the resolutions, and a satisfactory definition of the position of the Republican party.

Though the capital is full of the most interesting news and information, I am obliged to content myself with the above brief paragraphs, which, perhaps, by their feebleness will exhibit the debility resulting from the prolonged illness under which I am suffering. JUNIUS.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON Feb. 16, 1859.

Arizona, Dakota and Jefferson Territorial bills were laid on the table to-day, by overwhelming votes. The arrogant Slavery majority of the Committee on Territories, under the lead of Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, and Gilmer, Slave-Slavery ideas on the, and then attempted to drive them through the House under whip and spur, but the Republicans took a bold stand together with the Anti-Buchanan Democrats, who are averse to conferring more patronage upon the President. The defeat of these bills foreshadows the passage of the Homestead Bill, and more than two hundred applicants for the offices of Governors, Secretaries, Marshals, Attorneys, Judges, &c., will be worried. The probable beneficial results to the country at large.

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THE GREAT FRAUD.

Report of the Senate Investigating Committee on the Canal Check Swindle.

Additional Report by Senator Marshall.

THE COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO CONTINUE THE INVESTIGATION.

SENATE, SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 17, 1859.

The matter of the alleged frauds upon the Treasury, by reason of improper funding canal scrip or checks has taken much of the time of your committee, and, amid the hurry and labor of ordinary legislative duties, has not been done so fully to hear all matters relating to this subject as they could have desired. The testimony has been taken in short hand by reporters, and most of it is not yet written out; nor can it be prepared for publication during the present session, even if it were thought proper to do so.

Your committee can therefore only state the leading facts which have been developed—awaiting a future opportunity of publishing a detailed report of the whole proceedings.

In the year 1839, the proper officers of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, to meet their pecuniary necessities, and your committee believe, pursuant to their power, by law conferred, issued $265,237 of what were called 90 day checks, dated May 1, 1839, and due 90 days after date, and they also issued $135,317 of similar checks, dated August 1, 1839. These checks were by them put in circulation for a temporary purpose, with the canal office at Lockport, Illinois, and were in part redeemed at the branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, and a part were carried for dues to the canal, or otherwise redeemed at the canal office.

While preparing the amount so issued, the officers who prepared and signed the checks not knowing how many they might need, partially executed and filled up a large number of checks amount of other checks similar in their character, but were unstamped, unregistered, and had not the Treasurer's name filled in.

How large an amount was so partially executed and filled up, your committee have not learned, because no register was kept of it; there, nor indeed of the others until they were actually issued by the Secretary for circulation, when he entered the amount of the different denominations in a book kept for that purpose, from which he was able to determine the amount in circulation at any one time.

As these checks were only intended for temporary use, it appears from the reports of the canal officers to the Legislature in the year 1840, that they had redeemed and taken up all of both the May and August issue, except $822; from similar reports made in 1842 3, it appears that only $323 was then in circulation, and from various subsequent reports this amount was reduced to $316, which amount it was supposed was lost or destroyed.

General Jacob Fry, the Treasurer of the Canal Board, and Joel Manning, Secretary, testify that to the best of their knowledge and belief, in a large sealed box, the checks so redeemed, along with other redeemed evidences of canal indebtedness, and Mr. Manning states that he placed two packages, to Chicago, and deposited it in the branch State bank. This box they believe to have also contained some of the partial executed checks. It appears from the testimony of W. H. Brown, cashier of said bank, and E. L. Sherman, (who, at that time, had charge of boxes or packages left with them,) that canal officers, remained in said bank undisturbed, so far as they knew, until the year 1845, when it was removed to the canal office, Chicago. Mr. Brown with others, and divers packages of canal indebtedness, which has been redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, appeared to have been collected and taken to the various receipts given by one canal officer to another, until the year 1848, when it was removed to the canal office in Chicago. This box with others, and divers packages of canal indebtedness, which has been redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, appear to have been noted and referred to in the various receipts given by one canal officer to his predecessor on succeeding him in office, and there is no proof before the committee that any of these 90 day checks were ever put in circulation, except to a very limited and trifling amount soon after 1840 and 1841.

In 1853, Jacob Mc Roberts was by Gov. Matteson, appointed trustee on behalf of the State, of the canal, and went to Chicago to receive from Gov. J. B. Wells, the agents of the canal office, the package of the box, that he thinks resembled the one described by Mr Manning, as having been packed and sealed, and left in the Chicago branch together with another box with a loose lid or cover, containing packages of canal indebtedness which had been cancelled with a seperate package, which were broken, and on counting the contents were found to contain in many instances the amounts noted on the wrappers. He also found divers packages of canal indebtedness in the office, partially broken, and part of the contents were missing.

He states he was advised by Gov. Wells, his predecessor, in substance, that the vouchers and affairs of the canal office would not hold out and prove corrupt, but such as were there when of the agency, resident and legislature of the office, he received from Governor Wells.

He then advised Gov. Joel A. Matteson, then Governor of the State, that he had received the books, vouchers, &c., of the canal office, and that small amounts of canal indebtedness which should be in some way disposed of, and by the direction of Gov. Matteson he packed all of the evidences of canal or other indebtedness which he received from Gov. Wells in a trunk or box (an ordinary shoe box) for transmission to Springfield. In so doing he tried to put the sealed box which he received from Gov. Wells into the trunk and shoe box, but it was too large, and he broke it open and packed the contents either in the trunk or in the shoe box, or a part in each—which he cannot certainly state. After packing the trunk and shoe box, he locked and sealed the trunk and box, directed them to Gov. Joel A. Matteson, at Springfield, Ill.; put them on board the railroad at Chicago, and sent them to La Salle, en route for Springfield, Illinois, where he put them in charge of Gov. Matteson, who was then going to Springfield.

There is no direct evidence before the committee that the shoe box has ever been seen since, but the trunk was found, during the course of its investigations, in a basement room of the Capital in Springfield.

It was opened (there were upon it some appearance of having been broken open, or it opened and sealed again,) and the contents found to consist of a great variety of evidences of canal indebtedness complete, that had been in circulation and redeemed and cancelled, and some unfinished scrip, also cancelled with a hammer. The whole contents counted to nearly $3,800,000 of all sorts, which your committee orts stated in his report to Gov. Matteson in 1858, that the contents of the trunk and box delivered by him to Gov. Matteson, in the spring of that year, were only estimated to amount to about $680,000.

It was omitted in the proper place to state that Michael Kehoe testified, that the box which Mr. Manning stated to have been placed with receipts and incomplete scrip and checks, and by him deposited in the Chicago Bank, was seen by him from the bank to the canal office, in the year 1848, and was the same that McRoberts broke up and took out the contents of the same box delivered to Governor Matteson in 1858.

General Hart L. Stuart also testifies in substance, that for several years from and after 1847, he was engaged in buying all kinds of public indebtedness of the State of Illinois, both at home and in the city of New York; that he advertised in the papers in the latter city his desire and readiness to buy such indebtedness, and did actually purchase between four and five hundred thousand dollars' worth, and that there among all of which he saw, to the best of his recollection, but a little over one hundred dollars of the checks of 1839, and those of small denomination.

Gov. Joel A. Matteson was Governor of this State from January, 1853 to January, 1857.

It appears that in December, 1856, just before the close of his term of office, about $15,000 in amount of the checks of 1839, above described, were by Gov. Matteson presented to Mr. Moore, Secretary of the Fund Commissioners, and new State bonds issued therefor, that during the year 1857, about $95,000 additional of the same checks were by Gov. Matteson presented to the same officer, who issued new bonds to that amount, and that not profiting in words, he has paid to Governor Matteson from the State treasury an amount of money for the principal and interest to make with the bonds in question, to him, the sum of $236,182 66 paid or promised to be paid to Gov. Matteson on account of the canal checks so presented to him.

The greater part of the checks so presented by him, are recognized by General Thornton, Gen. Fry and Mr. Manning, as the genuine fifty and one hundred dollar checks issued in 1839, and by them issued and redeemed as herein before stated, and as part of the redeemed checks packed by Mr. Manning and Gen. Fry, in the box deposited in the Bank at Chicago, in the year 1840.

There is also found among the checks funded by Gov. Matteson, two packages of the checks dated August 1st, 1839, amounting to $10,600, which are fresh in appearance, have the edges unstrimmed, but are fully signed by the commissioner and Secretary of the Canal Commissioners, endorsed by the Treasurer of the Board, but wanting the name of the Treasurer filled in upon their face, and lying upon each other in consecutive numbers.

From the testimony, it appears to the Committee these incomplete checks were never put in circulation by the canal authorities. Mr. Manning is of the impression that a part of the incomplete checks were put by him in the box deposited in the bank at Chicago. He also states that a schedule of the contents of the box was made by him at the time of putting into the box, and put in the box, and a duplicate of the schedule kept and pinned in the safe at the canal office. These schedules have not been found, and Mr. McRoberts does not remember having seen one in the box which he received from Gov. Wells, broke up and repacked, as herein before stated. About $1,000 of the checks funded by Gov. Matteson appeared to be specially endorsed to Wm. H. Brown, cashier, and not to be endorsed by him.

It appears from the testimony of Gen. I. B. Curran and A. H. Moore, that Gov. Matteson suggested at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield, Ill., in the months of January, February and March, 1857; that they each at different times were in his room at the hotel, and as it has been; but remembering that in 1845 it was already in practical, successful operation, and its essential elements public property, or the property of other parteners, and that its crowning excellence, as constructed by the applicant—the reaper's seat of 1847—still belongs to him, and can be enjoyed by the public only upon such terms as he may dictate, and confining, therefore, as I am compelled to do, my estimate to the isolated features patented in 1845, I am constrained to say that for this improvement the public has made to the applicant not only reasonable, but a most abundant remuneration."

A Peoria Mouse Astonishing the Downeasters.

Ballou's *Pictorial* has the following item, which possesses a little local interest to others of our readers in this section of country:

"At a late festival in Saco, Maine, there was a very interesting side-show of a mouse trained to turn machinery. He earned about nine dollars in one evening."

The fact is that mouse that was trained by Mr. Scott of the Peoria Museum, and attracted so much attention when exhibited by him in this city. Mr. S. sold it to a lady from Maine for one hundred dollars, and the above is the first instance his performances have been noticed by the press since he left the land of his birth. We are glad his accomplishments met with a reception of country where such extraordinary talent is properly appreciated, and handsomely rewarded.—*Peoria Transcript.*

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 17th, 1859.

SENATE.

Mr. Underwood, from committee on Judiciary, House bill to provide an easy and expeditious method of changing names. Passed—ayes 18, noes 9*or* 10.

Mr. Adams of Lee, from committee on banks and corporations. House bill to incorporate the St. Charles Railroad Company. Passed—ayes 18, noes 9.

Mr. Underwood, from committee on Judiciary. House's bill to authorize the board of supervisors and county courts to change the names of towns and villages. Passed—ayes 21, noes none.

Mr. Judd, from committee on Judiciary. House bill to amend an act in relation to part of T. 39, N. R. 2d, E. 3d P. M., in Cook county, in relation to schools. Passed—ayes 18, noes 0.

Mr. Goudy, from committee on banks and corporations. Bill to further amend the charter of the Jacksonville and Savannah Railroad Company. Passed—ayes 19, noes 0.

Mr. Underwood, from committee on Judiciary. House bill authorizing the Judges of the supreme Court to correct judgments in certain cases in vacation. Passed—ayes 18, noes 0.

Mr. Higbee called up Senate bill, amended by the House, to provide for an increase of punishment in cases of manslaughter. Concurred in—ayes 21, noes none.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the Canal check fraud was then read and acted upon. It will be found in another part of this paper.

Mr. Judd, from committee on Judiciary, reported back a bill to authorize the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company to build a bridge. Passed—ayes 21—noes 1.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mack reported, from the special committee to investigate affairs of the State Bank trusteeship, presented a series of resolutions embodying the manner and conditions their investigation after the session.

Resolution laid over, and made the special order for 10 A. M. Thursday.

A number of bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

NORR BLACK LAWS—POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hamlin introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Doubts have arisen as to wether the present laws in force in this State, as revised by act of the legislature of 1857, are constitutional; and whereas, it is the duty of the legislature to remove all doubts upon the validity of its acts; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Judiciary be instructed to examine into the constitutionality of the laws now in force in this State, as revised by the legislature of 1857, and report to this House at the present session.

Mr. Dietrich. I move to refer it to a select committee of three.

Mr. Hamlin. The gentleman from Stephenson has stated that I have been trying to get their side of the House all winter committed in favor of my resolution, and, as far as possible to answer that by saying that I have got them in opposition, and that was what I wanted to do. They are opposed to the black laws, and I understand them. I hope that this will be referred.

Mr. Mack. I move the previous question.

Roll called, and ordered that the question be now put, by ayes 50, noes 35.

Mr. Anderson, to substitute

That the people of this State and territory have a right to come into the limits of any State or territory in any way regardless of general laws relative only to the constitution.

Roll called on the adoption of the substitute, yeas 59, nays 26.

The question recurring upon the resolution as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bane, Barrett, Berry, Brewer, Campbell of Logan, Cummings, Davis of Montgomery, Dietrich, Engle, Epler, Erwin, Forth, Graham, Green, Hacker, Hampton, Hardin, Hitt, Holles, Joe, Kerley, King, McAdams, McClernand, Mcleod, Powell, Pulley, Rosh, Shaw, Shirley, Short, Sloss, Stephenson, Updegraff, Wilson, Wood, Mr. Speaker—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Barker, Blaisdell, Bryant, Campbell of La Salle, Church, Davis of Stephenson, DeWolf, Gilmore, Haines, Higgins, Hood, Haribut, Jarrot, Mack, McCall, Miles, Moore, Mosely, Norton, Patten, Peck, Prothrow, Rice, Scheel, Townsend—27.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brace, Butz, Craddock, Harmon, Hick of Livingston, Hick of Gallatin, Sinckel, Swett, Vermilyea, White.

SECOND—Plain, (SEN.)

BILLS PASSED, ETC.

Act to incorporate the State Line and Mendota Railroad Company. Passed—ayes 56, noes none.

Act in relation to assessments of Illinois Central Railroad company.

Mr. Church moved to strike out *sec. 5*, which gives an appeal from the assessment made by the auditor to the Supreme Court. Withdrawn.

Mr. Erwin moved to recommit to the committee on finance. Lost—ayes 33, noes 34.

Mr. Wilson, to amend sec. 5, to provide that if the Governor or Treasurer believe the assessment be too low, they or either of them, may order a like appeal. Adopted—ayes 46, nays 23.

Mr. Dietrich, to amend that the company be not hereby released from paying any tax provided for by the charter. Adopted.

Roll called upon the passage of the bill with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Barret, Brewer, Campbell of La Salle, Craddock, Davis of Montgomery, Davis of Stephenson, De Wolf, Epler, Gilmore, Haines, Hampton, Hardin, Hick of Livingston, Higgins, Holes, Hurlbut, Jarrot, Kerley, Mack, Moore, Mosely, Norton, Patten, Peck, Prothrow, Pulley, Rice, Rockwell, Rosh, Scheel, Stephenson, Sinckel, Swett, Updegraff, Mr. Speaker—37.

NAYS—Messrs Anderson, Bane, Barker, Blaisdell, Bryant, Campbell of Logan, Church, Cummings, Dietrich, Engle, Erwin, Forth, Graham, Green, Hitt, Hood, Joe, Knox, McCall, McClernand, McElvaine, Metcalf, Miles, Powell, Shaw, Shirley, Sloss, Townsend, Wilson, Wood—30.

So the bill failed for want of a constitutional majority.

BILLS APPROVED.

A message was received from the governor approving the following bills:

Act supplementary to act for the creation of the county of Douglas.

Act to alter and define the limits of the city of Monmouth.

Act to restore the records of Wabash county.

Act to fix times for holding court in 10th judicial circuit.

Act to create the county of Ford.

Act for the relief of Joseph H. Moore, late collector of McLean County.

Act to amend act to establish the Cook county court, etc.

Senator Pessenden.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, giving some "glimpses of the Senate," thus discourses of our Senator:

"And now let me speak of another man, of whom little can be said save to praise. Tall and spare, with a face rather stern, but generally in repose, giving one, however, the idea of great self-reliance; a fine figure, and an air of quiet dignity; a man not profuse in words, and not eager in debate; but always *ready*, is Mr. Fessenden, of Maine. There are but few men in the Senate whose personal appearance is more indicative of a man than the Senator from Maine. He is a polished gentleman in every sense, and his language is particularly pure. Even in pronunciation he presents none of the ungraceful inflections nor quaint idioms peculiar to the New England—and, in fact, they would as ill fit him as they are ill and ungracefully appropriate in the mouth of the uncouth, hard-headed Simeon of Rhode Island. Mr. Fessenden has few peers in ability in the Senate, and there is not one easily less swerved from his convictions, when once formed. In the stormy day of the nullification contest, no one stood firmer, no one was more bold, and no one could have fought more desperately to support his opinions and maintain his rights, to the bitter end, if need be, than the granite man of Maine."

Personal and Political.

The State Department has received two important and satisfactory treaties from China—one adjusting all claims upon that country, and the other regulating the commercial relations and scales of duties between the two countries.

—It is rumored that Chief-Justice Taney and Judge McLean intend resigning their seats on the bench of the Supreme Court. Both are very aged, and in feeble health, the Chief-Justice being over eighty years of age, and Judge McLean nearly six.

—The Supreme Court at Washington has affirmed so much of the decree of the California District Court, as confirms the grant to John A. Sutter for eleven square leagues of land of 18th June, 1841, by Gov. Alvarado, and annulled so much of said decree as confirms a grant to John A. Sutter, for twenty-two leagues of land, purporting to have been made by Gov. Michaltorena, 5th February, 1845.

—The students of William and Mary College have, in full meeting, resolved that they meet with merited scorn any suggestion to abandon the friends of the College in their temporary embarrassment—that, on the contrary, we are fully determined to reunite in Williamsburgh, and conform to the arrangements of the Faculty, until a few brief months have expired, when we trust we shall see 'Dear Old William and Mary, renovated and rejuvenated, rise from her ruins."

—A new bill, fixing the salaries of the State officers of Indiana, has been introduced into the Legislature of that State. It proposes to give the Governor $5,000, State Treasurer $2,500, Auditor of State $2 000, Secretary and Controller of State (each) $1,500, Governor's Private Secretary $600, Superintendent of Public Instruction $500, State Librarian $800, Superintendent of Insane Asylum $1,200, of Deaf and Dumb $1,000, of Blind $800, Warden of State Prison $1,500, Moral Instructor and Physician of same (each) $600, Judges Supreme Court $3,000, Circuit Court $1,500, Common Pleas Court $800, Prosecuting Attorneys $500.

LATER FROM CHERRY CREEK.

Unfavorable Accounts---Letters from Saint Louisians.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 17th.]

ARAHMA CITY, K. T., Jan. 19, 1859.

We have had a most pleasant winter. No suffering whatever has been experienced by our friends. On the contrary, all have enjoyed most excellent health, and are in excellent spirits.

Day before yesterday, it was as warm as summer. Yesterday the thermometer stood above zero at sunrise; and to-day it is as warm and more agreeable than either of the previous days, the heat being tempered with a delightful breeze.

Some persons have already commenced working in the mines; but so far it pays poorly. Diggers who have been the most successful have not averaged three dollars per day, and some have not made fifty cents, working hard at that. The gold is very fine. It takes from 20 to 30 particles to make the value of a cent. The largest speck which I have *heard of*, will not weigh more than 25 cents in value. All the large lumps that you have received in St. Louis, as Pike's Peak gold, were never obtained in this region—they belong to California. All the accounts of gold findings of an extravagant character are the fabrications of speculators. I wish to put you and others on their guard against these stories; especially Gen. Larimer's account. I will venture to say that he does not know anything about it, for I have been to find a good prospect yet; and I am on the ground. I venture the prediction that few persons will make $1, a day this season. The country is healthy. But as "seeing is believing," let all who wish to have a sight at the "elephant" come on. I am happy to say that I am well and satisfied.

There are more than two hundred cabins built here and two hundred more are to be erected before the last of March. The new hotel will be ready for "the boarders" by the end of May. It is to be two stories high, seventy-five feet in width, and will be finished and twenty feet long. Speculators are already here in large numbers from all cities, around the diggings, and they are the fellows who are sending to the States such glowing accounts of gold discoveries.

If enough of gold is not found before the latter part of May, many now here will go to California, New Mexico or Arizona, while not a few will pitch their tents in this new region for life.

As I am writing, I hear that an affray is going on about two squares from my cabin. Three or four men have got into a quarrel, and the report of pistols is distinctly heard. If anybody has been hurt, I will write you by the next mail. The principal amusement here during the winter has been card-playing, telling yarns, and drinking more excessively than usual. The latter is worth $10 per gallon; in St. Louis it would cost twenty cents.

I assure you I omit to tell you that I have not seen a white woman since I left the States.

H. L. BOLTON.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM CHERRY CREEK.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter from Mr. John Bruce and John Scarus, engineers of this city, to Mr. A. L. Smith:

ARAHMA CITY, January 8 1859.

There is plenty of gold here, or in the vicinity, but it is scattered over a large area of country, and is very fine. Few men are mining now, but many from $3 to $5 and $8 per day. We would not advise any one to come from the States to come out here, but to all who were situated as we were, I would say come. So, Mr. Smith, tell all of our friends to come on as soon as you receive this, that this is a fine country, and there will be a large quantity of gold dug here next summer, and they may get a portion of it. It is the opinion of all here that there are large deposits in the country. You can take a pick and go out here anywhere, and find gold, but it will not pay to work it. It only pays along the water courses. We are in a position to give you a better account the next time we write, as the weather has been most too cold to prospect much.

The land in the valleys is good for farming. It is pleasant in the valleys but very cold in the mountains, which are but twelve miles from this city. The South Platte and its tributaries are heavily timbered and the mountains are covered with pine. We find a great abundance of game, such as elk, mountain sheep and antelope. We are out of the buffalo range, but come through immense herds on our way out, and shot several of them. By the way I (Bruce) wounded one one day, and he started off on the run one mile a considerable distance, and I made my escape by using a tree. The Indians are friendly out we don't know how long they will remain so.

Yours, &c. JOHN HAWS,
JOHN KRAMER.

STILL ANOTHER LETTER.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in the *Evening News* office, from a St. Louisian at the Cherry Creek gold diggings:

ARAHMA, K. T., Jan. 20, 1859.

* * * * I have been roaming through the mountains since I last wrote to you. I am now at the mouth of Cherry Creek. We have about two hundred houses completed, and many more in course of erection. Every day brings additional discoveries of gold, and it is now found in every direction around us. A few days ago,

Medicines, &c.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM MALARIA; Particularly FEVER and AGUE.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from that cause, as well as Dumbness, Blindness, Rheumatism and fears of the Eyes, Skin and Blood, Scrofula and Consumption, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Ringworm, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness, Irregularities and Suppressions, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Gravel, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Piles, Fistula, Worms, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Mercurial Disease

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported on the memorial of Edward J. Cooper and associates, asking an exclusive grant of the Island or Key of Novona, in the Caribbean Sea, and recommended that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial of E. E. Collins, asking for the balance due him for Atlantic mail services. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

The Senate, after some discussion, agreed to record the eleven o'clock hour of meeting, and instead thereof to meet at noon, work hard, and sit as long as they can without holding evening sessions.

Messrs. Davis, Hale and others on both sides of the Chamber, declared that they never saw any good come out of after dinner meetings.

The special order coming up, Mr. BIGLER moved to postpone it, and take up the bill providing the Naval and Military forces at the President's discretion, as asked in his message.

Mr. BRODE insisted on the Appropriation bill.

After a lengthened discussion as to what business should be proceeded with, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was finally taken up.

Mr. PUGH, after discussion, withdrew his amendment, previously offered, having only the following words as a proviso to the first section, viz: "That no other minister, envoy, or commissioner be entitled to any compensation during the fiscal year."

The object of the amendment is to prevent the President from appointing any more ministers without the consent of Congress. Agreed to—ayes 22; noes 15.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment that no minister shall be entitled to a higher rate of exchange than ten per centon the nominal amount of his salary. In China it had reached the enormous amount of 43 per cent.

Messrs. MALLORY and TOOMBS showed that it was necessary to allow the current rate of exchange, else it is equivalent to reducing their salaries.

Mr. TOOMBS said there is nothing to retrench in the salaries of foreign ministers. They are already insufficient in many places to sustain them as American citizens should live, and he would rather vote to increase than diminish them.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hughes, of Ind., called up the bill reported from the Select Committee to examine the removal and conduct of the late doorkeeper, Mr. Hackney. It proposes the reform of manners in the lobbing room. The House tabled it, but adopted a resolution from that committee, declaring that the extra copies of books and documents divided equally among members, are intended for gratuitous distribution to libraries and among the people, and any other disposition of them will meet the unqualified disapprobation of the House.

The consideration of the Army bill, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was taken up.

An amendment providing for disabled army officers, and one by Mr. BRYAN, appropriating a million dollars to pay the Texas volunteers, were both rejected.

[There is so much lightning that we are unable to get any more news to-night. REPORTER.]

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—By the Treaty recently ratified by the Senate, the United States acquires about 10,000,000 acres of land from the Yankton band of Dacotah Indians who are to be placed on a tribal reservation, and the President is authorized to give them lands in severalty. Instead of being entrusted with large amounts of money, as has heretofore been the case with other Indians, they are to be supplied with stock, agricultural implements, farm houses, and whatever else may be necessary to advance them in civilization.

This treaty was negotiated with the Yankton band by Mr. RICE, at that time Commissioner of Indian affairs, as was also the treaty with the Seneca at Tonawanda, recently ratified. They are to remain where they now are. The lands in the west to which they have a claim under a former treaty are to be sold, and the proceeds applied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the purchase of homes in their present locality. It will be recollected that the lands with which they parted in western New York, were sold to the Holland Co.

The Committee of Ways and Means have directed their Chairman to report in favor of taking the route of Kansas, and also adversely on the proposition to establish a branch mint at New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—In the House this morning the Committee on Judiciary reported a resolution appropriating $150 to enable Levi Bacon to test the constitutionality of Virginia's levying a tax on steaming vessels.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, February 19.—A dispatch received from Washington says Government has been informed of the intention of England to carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty according to the American understanding. This fact obviates the necessity of abrogating the treaty, as England withdraws from her Central American possessions and relinquishes all jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. HENDRICKS, Commissioner of the Land Office, does not, as stated, intend to resign that position.

The report that Dr. TATE is to be transferred from the Sixth to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and that Senator JONES, of Iowa, is to take his place, is untrue.

The receipts in the Treasury last week were $355,000, and the amount on deposit is $9,318,000.

Fayette McMullen to-day resigned the Governorship of Washington Territory.

Ohio News.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 19.—The dry house of the Austin Powder Company, at Akron, blew up yesterday morning. Several tons of powder exploded. All the buildings in the vicinity were injured, but no one killed.

The house of James C. Hall, in Atwater, was entered and robbed of $2,500 in bank bills, on Thursday night. Mr. Hall had received that night from Philadelphia, where he had just disposed of a drove of cattle, and had the proceeds thereof with him. He offers $1,000 for the conviction of the thieves and the recovery of the money, or a reward of $500 for the recovery of the money.

The Paraguayan Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The bark O. S. Hayes brings dates from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 30.

The frigate Sabine, with Commissioner Bowlin, had arrived at Montevideo. The Commissioner was proposing to go up to Ascension in the Fulton. If they were unable to prevail upon him, hostilities would ensue, but the general impression was that all difficulties would eventually be arranged with Lopez.

Later from Hayti.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Jasmel arrives to the 30th ult., by the steamer Andy Forrest. Holmes' Hole, state that all revolutions had passed by and business had revived to its former brisk-ness. Coffee was coming in freely from the Coast and the Interior.

The most enthusiastic demonstration followed the abdication of the Emperor and downfall of the Empire. Crowds went through the streets shouting, "Down with the President! Viva."

Galway Steamship Company—Atlantic Telegraph.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 19.—The tenor of private advices received by Prince Albert render it certain that the British Government will grant a subsidy of £150,000 to the Galway Steamship Company.

Mr. Henly, Chief Electrician of the Atlantic Cable Company, has arrived here with batteries and instruments to commence operations with them on this end of the Cable.

New Counterfeit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—New counterfeit $10s on the Bellaire Bank of Fitchburg were put in circulation here last evening.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1859.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, ETC.—Financial matters are enjoying a season of quiet, with no prospect of any change for several weeks. Quotations are steady at former figures, viz: Exchange 1½ Discounts 10 per cent; Gold 1 ¾; street rates nominal at 1@3 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuffs markets to-day were generally quiet. The Wheat market was dull, and all grades suffered a decline of 2@3c. Sales amount to about 12,000 bushels at the following rates: No. 1 Red, $1.22@1.24; No. 2 Red, $1.10@1.11; Standard Spring, 92@95; No. 2 Spring, 85@86; Rejected, 75c—all in store.

The Flour market was necessarily quiet. Holders, however, are firm. Sales were limited.

The Corn market was firmer, with sales of Shelled at 54@54½c per 60 lbs on track. Ots firm, but inactive. Prime Barley in good demand.

The Provision market remains dull. Lard is more active, and we note sales to-day of about 500 pkgs at a range of 11¾@11¾c, for bbls and trus, and 12c for kegs. Dressed Hogs were dull and the market declined 15@25c.

At Buffalo, on Thursday last, Illinois White Wheat sold at $1.50. There were still buyers of four from Detroit in that market.

The Louisville Journal, of yesterday, contains the following with regard to Provisions:

Nothing whatever doing in Pork. All parties are holding at $19 cash or time, who is willing to sell 1,000 bbls at $18 50. No accurate quotations can be given. Sales on orders for shipment of 40 casks clear sides at 11 1-8; 15 casks ribbed sides at 9¾c, 6 casks shoulders at 7¾c, and 10 casks and tierces Falls City hams at 11 1-2c, and a few kegs Lard at 12c. There was a good deal of Bacon in by wagons, and dealers were paying 7, 10, and 10¾ a 11c, and occasionally a fraction over.

THE BEEVES COME THICK.

[From the Black Lake Express, Jan. 24.]

The character of the past week has been unusually spring-like. The Wheat plant is making steady progress, and looking very equal generally for the time of year. The excellent system of the subterranean keeps it well in heart; but the want of water is still very inconvenient, and a third dry season would be severely felt. The seeds has been effected by the weather, but not materially, and the coming will be good, and supplies being largely kept up. The previous symptoms of a small potato crop have not been realized, as is noted in sheet in for qr. decline. The new demand in London, perhaps chiefly from the continent, with the French supply was more bountiful than expected after July last Improvement is some of the markets of that country, following on the late measure for securing "free service." The appearance, however, of the Baltic makes but few additions to the foreign arrivals and France cannot be expected to maintain liberal exports through the season.

The continental markets have all remained calm, not having experienced the fluctuations noted on this side the Channel. The late improvement here has not been sufficient to leave a profit on the quotations of any of the great shipping ports; while America remains higher priced than Europe on an almost exclusively consumptive demand, and with a stock of wheat thrice as large as at this time last year. There have been, however, improved arrivals of the coast from the Mediterranean and Black Sea, which at the close of the week brought additional duliness on the London market, the number of vessels exceed that of last week being 131—47 which 40 were wheat, and 43 barley.

The Corn trade of London for the week 167,495 qrs. of wheat, 58,448 qrs. of barley, and 17,422 qrs. of oats. In 1858, the London averages were 46s or 2,352 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending January 12, in Wheat and Flour, were 56,312 qrs.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, there was a fair trade business and good business in Wheat, at 1d to 2d per 70 lbs. under the prices of the day week. Flour, Oats, Barley, and Peas, were unaltered; but in Egyptian Beans a full yellow Maize there was a decline of 6d per qr.

Friday's reports made the previous rates for wheat and flour. Very poor demand. Sellers and buyers could not effect sales against buyers. Other spring corn was without change. In yellow and mixed maize there was a further fall of 6d per qr.

The upward tendency in spring corn has generally placed 1s per qr. more on the value of oats and beans, making barley participating in the improvement.

CHANGE OF THE FUTURE.

The following is from the second edition of the London Times of the 24th ult.:

Considerable animation was created at Marseilles on Thursday last by the announcement in the evening that the Minister of Marine would receive sealed proposals, on the 25th inst., at the Ge Navy office in Marseilles, for the supply of 50,000 kilogrammes of wheaten flour, 50,000 kilogrammes rye flour, 50 litres vinegar, and 195,000 litres of red wine for the use of the fleet. This announcement caused the greater surprise as a large contract had been concluded a few days since at Toulon, by the Minister of Marine, for the supply of similar articles, and Arabin, accounts from Marseilles announced that the reports of war had caused a slight rise in the corn market there, but this announcement was out of long duration, in consequence of the arrival of 110,000 hectolitres of grain on the 15th, and 13,000 hectolitres of wheat from the Sea of Azoff on the 17th. Account from Genoa; received at Marseilles on the 18th, state that the Piedmontese government had purchased 35,000 hectolitres of wheat, which caused a rise in the market of Genoa.

STOCKS OF BREADSTUFFS IN LONDON.

[From the Mark Lane Express.]

Having heard much exaggeration as to stocks in London, we have taken the trouble to ascertain as carefully as possible the stock of grain and flour in warehouse on 31st December, 1858, and we are indebted to the public docks and private granary keepers for their assistance. We estimate the stock of all kinds as round numbers, at say 850,000 qrs., of which—Wheat 230,000, Barley 60,000, Oats 280,000, Rye 11,000, Maize 28,000, Beans 60,000, Peas 7,000; the last were consisting of millet, dari and tares. Foreign Flour we estimate at about 21,000 bbls and 12,000 sacks. We cannot give English, as the Eastern counties and North railways have declined to name their quantities.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm. Sales to-day were: —300 bbls. f le Spring Extra at $5.35; 300 bbls. Fine Winter at $4.75; 50 bbls Winter Extra at $4.75.

WHEAT—Receipts reported 3c. Sales were 2,000 bu No. 1 Red in lots at $1 24 in store: 700 bu do at $1.23 in store; 300 bu do at $1.22 in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Red at $1.11 in store; 1,300 bu do at $1.10@1 in store; 400 bu do at 98c in store; 700 bu do at 94c in store; 700 bu No. 2 Spring at 93c in store; 1,700 bu do at 85c in a store; 500 bu Rejected at 85c in store.

CORN—Firmer. Sales to-day were:—700 bu Shelled at 45c in store to track: 700 bu do at 46½c on track: one car do in bags at 45c on track.

OATS—32 bu Rejected at 45c in store: 300 bu good new crop at 35c delivered.

BARLEY—200 bu good State at 65c delivered: 600 bu common at 55c delivered.

RYE—Nominal, at 60@65c per 60 lbs.

HIGH WINES—Quiet and nominal at 30½@32c.

ALSIKE—Nominal at 6@6½c.

BEANS—30 bu for White at $1.35.

SEEDS—50 bu good Timothy at $1.60. Clover quiet and nominal at 6c 70@6.00.

BANKERS' BOOK—Dull and 15@20c lower. Sales were: 13 Hogs averaging 210 lbs, at.....$4.35
10 " " 200 " " 4.30
10 " " 190 " " 4.20
10 " " 180 " " 4.00

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull and nominal at $17.25. Cut Meats neglected. Sale of 250 Green Shoulders at 8½c.

LARD—More active. Sales to-day were: 67 bbls. 8 tcs. and 7417 bbls at 11¾c. In packages of 100 bbls. 50 bbls. tcs. and kegs 40 at 11¾c, 11¾c, and 12c—16, 18 and 20 per cent. tare.

TALLOW — Very scarce and in demand at 10½c.

HIDES—Steady. Green 6c. 6½@7c; Green country, 7½@8c; Green salted, 8@9c; Dry Flint, 14@15½c; Extra do, 16½@17c.

FREIGHTS—$1.75@$1.50; Country, 75@87 50.

POULTRY—Chickens, at $1.50@1.75 ♀ doz; Turkeys, 9@9½ ♀ lb.

SEEDS—Fresh, 12½@13½c per doz.

POTATOES—Choice, 65@75c; Common, 50@60c.

Movement of Breadstuffs—Feb. 18.

RECEIVED BY RAILWAY.	Flour.	Wh't.	Corn.	Oats.	Bar.	Cal.	Hogs
	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	No.	No.
On L. S. R. R.	105	1005	1600	527	720	.....	35
On M. C. R. R.	1000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On R. I. Central	97	900	200	1100	200	.....	40
On Galena R. R.	50	2000	1000	1000	.....	.....	.....
On Illinois Cent.	93	277	772	781	.....	.....	164
On Chicago & Mil.	75	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Total.....	1510	12465	4176	1459	2020	175	600

New York Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1859.

FLOUR—Receipts very large, but without material change. Sales 5,400 bbls at $4.65@5 for super State; $4.85@5 for extra State; $4.75@5 for extra Genesee; $5 common to medium extra western; $4.40@5 for shipping brands extra round hoop ohio; closing rather dull. Canadian flour quiet and unchanged. Rye Flour $3.30@4.05. Brandywine Flour dull at $5.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Sales 30,000 bu at $1 27@1 30 for white Genesee; $1 30@1 32 for winter red-western, and $1.40@1.50 white Mich. Rye lower and dull at 80@82c. Barley dull and heavy. Sales of State at 90c and 1 00 in Prime. Brewer's inland at 85c. Corn lower: 10,000 bu sold at 57@58c for mixed and 60c for yellow; 18,000 bu new southern white and yellow at 58@59c. Oats dull and heavy; 40,000 bu sold at 36@37c for State at 36c; the range is 34@37c for State, and 32@34c for western and Canada.

WHISKY lower at 30@31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy. Sales 1,800 bbls at $17 ♀ @18 for new mess; $17.44@17 50 for old mess; $13.38 for prime. Beef dull and heavy. Sales 300 bbls at $6@7 for country; $8 50@11 for repacked mess; $11.50@13 for country prime mess; $14@15 for repacked do; $15.50@16 for extra do. Beef Hams firm. Sales of 200 bbls at 24 50@27 50. Sales 270 tierces prime mess beef at 63@64c, and extra Illinois and Indiana; 100 bbls of beef short ribbed middles were sold at 9c. Prime mess Pork quiet at 23@24c. Lard firm at 12½@12¾c for Steamboat. Sales for Hams. Lard firm; sales 100 bbls at 11½@11¾c. Butter steady at 19@21c for Ohio; 24@27 for State. Cheese firm at 9½@10c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, NYC½; per Cumberland uncertain; per sail, 9c; Chicago & Rock Island, 21c; Milwaukee & Miss., 21c; Rock Island, 21c; Illinois Central 22½; Readina R.R., 25c; Panama $1.25@1 75; Galena & Chicago, 20c.

New York Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

BEEVES—The receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards have been rather light, and about a dozen of the 994 head from the total receipts of the week previous. The demand was good, with a light supply, prices have advanced one half cent per lb. over the closing prices of last week, and every effort made by part of the sellers to advance the market, and a competition among buyers to procure the best cattle added the controlling hand in carrying on their trade. The weather being open, the yards in the vicinity of the Bull's Head, and Some very superior Cattle were for sale, particularly a drove of Illinois Steers, which could a fine lot the market of Genoa.

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	BEEF CATTLE.
First quality, 2 p cwt.....	$10.50@12.50
Good do.....	9.00@10.50
Fair do.....	7.50@ 9.00
Inferior do.....	5.50@ 7.00
	SHEEP AND LAMBS.
First quality.....	$7.00@8.00
Other qualities.....	5.75@6.00

The total receipts have been as follows:

	Jan. 26th.	This W'k.	Last W'k.	Dec. Mo.
Beeves.....	2,095	2,437	2,651	994
Cows.....	122	109	121	74
Veals.....	157	165	165	57
Sheep & Lambs.....	8,174	4,961	5,057	1,500
Swine.....	1,200	2,000	2,000	500

The following table shows from what States the supply of the week came:

New York.....	60
Indiana.....	6.5
Ohio.....	5.5
Illinois.....	5.0
Iowa.....	4.0
New Jersey.....	3.0
Kentucky.....	3.0
Michigan.....	2.0
Canada.....	2.0
Pennsylvania.....	2.0

Sextons and Undertakers,

NO. 81½ SALLE STREET.

HAVRONHAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and a good Vault for the Reception and keeping of the dead, and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all times.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. HAVRONHAND & WOLTHUF.

Flour! Flour!!

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY IN STORE in our own Mills and upon Consignment, for sale at prices regulated by the market, Extra White Winter Flour from Wisconsin and Northern Illinois.

Our dealers and consumers can be relied on to qualify and deliver promptly from our extensive premises, 77 & 79 Lake and 80 & 82 Water streets.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

BAGWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 45 & 47 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS and SACKS of every description furnished on short notice.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STRAWS
Just received by the last steamer from
HENROY FAIRWELL.

NO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK!

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS,
Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Caps, &c.
Gun Repairing done at short notice.
Call at 69 Lake street.

VINEGAR!—GENUINE NEW JERSEY Cider Vinegar, 18 per cent. strength, now in store and for sale by
Field, Leiter & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Business Cards.

SPIES & BURTT
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
NO. 78 CHESTNUT, NORTH SIDE,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Agency for the Purchase and Conveyance of Real Estate in Missouri and Illinois.
References in Chicago: Hon. GURDON S. HUBBARD, Hon. WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1, 1859. GURDON S. SPIES.

JOHN M. G. ROGERS
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
100.....RANDOLPH STREET.....100
[n21 1y-100] Nos. 4 and 5, second floor, Chicago, Ill.

BLACKWELL & CUMMING
ATTORNIES AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 41 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Will practice in the Federal and State Courts of Illinois, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.
ERASTUS B. BLACKWELL. [da27] GILBERT W. CUMMING.

GOODWIN LARNED & GOODWIN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS—Office No. 97 Washington street, adjoining Lombard's Banking House.
GURDON S. GOODWIN. HON. G. LARNED. [da7] GURDON, ILL.

COOKING THOMAS & ROBERTS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 79 AND 81 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. [n19 1y] 1858 [n]

DRAKE & BRO.
224.....Clark Street.....224
DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS,
PAPER HANGERS, &c., &c.
House, Sign and Shader Painters. cod bill-4m

BASS & MULVEY
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 67 Clark street, Chicago.
PERSONS BASS. cod16-1y JUDSON MULVEY.

STELLE & RILEY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 59 DEARBORN street, Chicago.
Room No. 2, Walker's Building.....P. O. Box 697.
cod16-1y WILLIAM STELLE. E. S. RILEY.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CROCKERY, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Lamps and Britannia Ware, No. 132 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. da27 1y

G. W. & E. LAFLIN
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
49 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Are now receiving their winter stock of Fine Papers and Envelopes, which they offer to the trade at the lowest Printing paper of every size and best quality. cod-1m

VULCAN FOUNDRY,
CLINTON STREET, BETWEEN FULTON and Carroll, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY WARSINGHOM.
Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Boilers, Sugar Mills, Machinery and Mill Gearing.
☞ Castings made to order at cash and Receiving promptly attended to. [cod-1y

EDWARD C. ASAY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
NO. 77 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
Opposite Court House.....Chicago
sep18-1y-cod

TO COMMENCE, TUESDAY, MARCH 1,
The Spring and Summer Term
—OF THE—
Northwest'rn Female College
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.
(12 Miles North from Chicago.)
TOTAL EXPENSES, $150 PER ANNUM.
Academic Dep., One half page.....$20 00
College " " 24 00
Other charges include Board, Tuition in all branches required in the course, and all of which are respectfully referred to Prof. EXTRAS, such as Music, Painting, Ornamental Branches and Washing—the last item being charged fifty cents per dozen. It will be perceived, at a glance that many who are now neglecting the education of their daughters might be encouraged to do so at the cost at which they are now boarding them in the city, while there good care is taken.

Next, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the Articles of Association, I, the undersigned, Auditor of accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Company has complied with the laws of this State, and said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, by the Agent at the City of Chicago, for the term ending the 1st day of February, 1860.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at the City of Springfield, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1859.

JESSE DUNCAN, Auditor P. A.

H. B. WILLHARTH, Agent,
[ja27 cod]m Corner South Water and Clark sts.

PHŒNIX
INSURANCE
COMPANY,
—OF—
Hartford, Conn.
S. L. LOOMIS, President.
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
WESTERN BRANCH OFFICE,
CINCINNATI.
M. MAGILL, General Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1859.

Examined and approved by the Auditors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of those States.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00.
CASH ASSETS, $419,084 69.

Cash on hand and in bank.....$ 43,461 11
Cash in transit, safely secured.....15,000 00
1,847 shares New York stocks.....111,820 00
1,100 " other R. R. " 114,500 00
131 " other R. R. " 9,718 00
Cash loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate.....78,000 00
" " Pledge of Bank stocks.....28,850 00
20 Water Bonds of the town of New Britain, Connecticut.....10,500 00
100 P. P. R. R. Bonds.....10,000 00
Accumulated interest on investments.....3,357 00
Real Estate owned by the Company, unincumbered.....6,466 71
Total Assets.....$419,084 69
Liabilities, being unadjusted losses and those not due.....$31,343 00

The foregoing Statement presents such a view of the Company's affairs as, it is believed, must impress upon the minds of all of its solvency and healthy condition. The amount of cash funds and premiums on existing risks and extensive business generally done by the Company, will enable it to meet with a prompt adjustment all losses that may occur.

It, therefore, you are desirous to insure in a First-Class Insurance Company, go to the "PHŒNIX" through any of its Agents, and you will be promptly and liberally received and business promptly attended to.

The Phœnix is the oldest Company in the State and cities of the Union.

BRANCH OFFICE, Nos. 21 and 23 West Third st., opposite Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, O.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid, at the Agency, and all business of the Western Branch attended to with the greatest care.

M. MAGILL, General Agent.

R. R. MAGILL, } Special Agents and Adjusters.
M. MAGILL, }

BY STATE AUTHORITY
CHOICE 1st CLASS INSURANCE
—OF THE—

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000.
(Absolute and Unimpaired
With a Surplus of $666,140 10.
And the receipts of 50 years' success and experience.
Also, a Large Surplus, being Profits that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States.

ASSETS, JULY 1st, 1858.
Cash on hand and deposited in Banks.....$279,126 16
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6 per cent. interest.....2,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 per cent. interest.....2,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....146,400 00
Notes due the Company, secured by mortgages.....4,418 00
Real Estate unincumbered.....25,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made.....30,195 54
Interest Value.....
163 Bonds, 6, 7, and 10 p cent. interest each.....181,200 00
97 shares Hartford R's Stock.....9,700 00
50 " Conn. River Banking Co's Stock.....4,000 00
50 " Hartford Bank Stock.....5,000 00
50 " Exchange " " 5,000 00
50 " Waterbury Bank Stock.....5,000 00
50 " Charter Oak " " 5,000 00
50 " Farmers' & Mech's " " 5,000 00
50 " Hartford Bank stock.....5,000 00
50 " Phœnix " " 5,000 00
15 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co. Stock.....1,500 00
15 " Ætna Life Ins. Co. Stock.....1,500 00
2,150 shares N. Y. Trust Co. New York Stock.....11,300 00
1,000 shares N. York, Ex. and Trust Comp'y Stock.....84,750 00
TOTAL LIABILITIES:.....$1,006,140 10
Contested Claims not due.....$125,734 00

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF $11,000,000 of losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Company in the past 39 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and safety.

Mercantile expertise given to Insurance of Premises and Merchandise, and Policies issued at the lowest rates.

Organized on a NATIONAL basis, with amendments to the charter, the Ætna Insurance Company has the privilege of insuring property in any State in the Union. Application may be made to the Agent in Chicago, or attention is solicited to a legitimate Insurance Company, the Company is ready to adjust and pay promptly for the losses sustained without delay by any of its duly authorized Agents.

Brought Collection 171 Vine street, Cincinnati.

☞ Business solicited by with Dispatch and Fidelity, and

J. J. KENNEY, General Agent.
HUBBARD & HURD, Agents, Peoria, Illinois.
W. S. PATCH, State Agent, Peoria, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the CONDITION of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of the city of New York on the first day of January, 1859, in conformity with the law of Illinois.

First—The name of the Company is the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the City and State of New York.

Second—The amount of the Capital Stock is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Third—The amount of its Capital Stock paid up, is.....$200,000 00

Fourth—The amount of the Capital Stock is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Fifth—The amount of its Capital Stock paid up, is.....$200,000 00

Sixth—The assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents.....	$ 22,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on unincumbered Real Estate worth at least $1,000,000.....	500,000 00
Three New York City stocks.....	300,000 00
Bonds of the City of New York.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Brooklyn.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Jersey City.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Hoboken.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Williamsburgh.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Albany.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Troy.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Buffalo.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Rochester.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Oswego.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Utica.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Syracuse.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Lockport.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Poughkeepsie.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Newburgh.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Hudson.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Kingston.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Rondout.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Lansingburgh.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Troy.....	100,000 00
Bonds of the City of Albany